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Ptolemy III Evergetes / Ptolemy III Evergetes/ 247–222 BC

The Periplus of the Eritrean Sea / The Periplus of the Eritrean Sea

"The Periplus of the Eritrean Sea" / The Periplus of the Eritrean Sea

This is a partial transcription of the Periplus of the Eritrean Sea, a text that describes a journey around the Red Sea and the Gulf of Aden. It is a valuable source of information about the trade routes, ports, and coastal cities of the time. The text contains detailed descriptions of the geography, products, and customs of the regions visited, providing insights into the economic and cultural life of the region in the 1st century BCE.
hominids found in the Eastern Acheulian context. The term "Acheulian" is used to describe a specific period in the prehistory of human evolution, dating back to approximately 2.5 million years ago. This period is characterized by the use of large stone tools, particularly hand axes and cleavers, which were produced by hominids such as Homo habilis, Homo erectus, and Homo sapiens.

The Acheulian period is divided into several sub-periods, each distinguished by the development of tool-making techniques. The earliest phase, known as the Early Acheulian, dates back to around 2.5 million years ago. During this period, hominids began to use large stone tools, primarily hand axes, which were likely used for tasks such as butchering animals and processing plants. The tools were often made from single pieces of stone, which were shaped and sharpened by hand.

The Middle Acheulian period, which lasted from approximately 1.5 million to 800,000 years ago, is characterized by the continued use of large stone tools, as well as the development of more sophisticated types of tools, such as cleavers and scrapers. During this period, hominids expanded their tool kit, using a wider variety of materials and shapes to meet their needs.

The Late Acheulian period, which dates back to about 800,000 years ago, is marked by the continued use of large stone tools, as well as the emergence of more specialized tools, such as those used for processing bone and antler. During this period, hominids likely began to use fire, which would have provided them with additional tools and techniques for processing food and other materials.

The Acheulian period is significant because it marks the transition from the use of small and medium-sized stone tools to the use of large stone tools, which would have allowed hominids to more effectively process the environment and extract resources. The tools found in the Acheulian context are evidence of the advanced cognitive abilities and technological skills possessed by hominids during this period, and they provide important insights into the evolutionary history of human technology and culture.
Questa traduzione dell’articolo “Introduzione storica” di Debora Moretti è stata cortesemente effettuata dalla D.ssa Fortuna Dibaco, Senior Second Secretary dell’Ambasciata d’Etiopia in Italia, Via Vesalio, 16-18 – Roma.

A Lei e a tutto il personale dell’Ambasciata va il nostro particolare ringraziamento.